Endicott Development Project

Public Hearings

Anchorage

1984

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PUBLIC HEARING

FOR THE

ENDICOTT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

MARCH 5, 1984

7:30 P.M.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

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LTC SAAGE: Good evening ladies and gentlemen, I'm Lieutenant Colonel Lee Saage, the Deputy District Engineer for the Alaska District. Colonel Saling, the District Engineer, is unable to attend this evening. He had to be out of town for another meeting, and he does send his apologies. Alaska District Corps of Engineers has prepared a draft Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Endicott Development Project as a result of an application received from Sohio and Exxon petroleum companies for a permit under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The project is proposed to recover oil and gas from the Endicott Reservoir located off the coast of the Sagavanirktok River Delta in the Beaufort Sea. A representative of those companies will brief you later on their proposed plan. The EIS will form the basis upon which the permit decision will be made. The document has attempted to address the Those alternatives would impacts of the applicants' proposed plan. also meet the project's purpose as well as the no-project alternative. Based on the issues raised on the scoping of the EIS, the impacts of the project may have on social, cultural and subsistence resources of the North Slope Region are of particular interest and are evaluated in the EIS. Through this and three other public meetings, we're attempting to gather the public's views on their opinions on the adequacy of the EIS. Not only do you have this opportunity to provide comments but, should you wish, comments can

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be provided in writing to my office by March 19th. will become part of the official record for the EIS. received will be evaluated and will be formally addressed in the final Environmental Impact Statement which is scheduled to be published sometime in May '84. The FEIS will be available for public comment for a period of 30 days. Final permit decision will Possible permit include consideration of all comments received. decisions range from not granting the permit through granting the permit with or without special conditions for the proposed or any There may be refinements in the project of the alternatives. We want your comments at this time so before the FEIS is prepared. that we can start identifying additional data needed to further address issues of concern to you. The person on my staff respon sible for coordination and preparation of the EIS is Richard Rich, why don't you just let them know who you are.

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(MR. GUTLEBER STANDS UP)

Dave Barrows, to my left, and Mary Leykem of the Regulatory Staff are responsible for processing the permit and processing of the record of decision. The consulting firm of Environmental Research and Technology, ERT, is our third-party contractor, and they prepared and are providing an environmental analysis, which will be an important part of the final EIS, and also will be preparing responses to your comments. Mr. David Pritchard of Sohio Alaska Petroleum Company will explain the proposed Endicott Development Project. Mr. Robert McDonald of ERT will give a presentation on

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the impacts associated with the proposed project and with the alter-After these informational presentations, we will begin natives. accepting oral and written statements concerning the adequacy of the EIS. For accuracy of the record, all important facts and statements should be submitted in writing. If you are not prepared to submit written comments at this time, comments may be mailed to Alaska District Office. The address and directions for sending in comments are available on the transmittal letter, which you should have found in your chair when you came in. In order to eliminate any confusion and to consolidate review comments on the EIS in this hearing, written comments will be accepted prior to the close of the comment period, again, 19 March this year. At this time I'd like to introduce Mr. David Pritchard, who will conduct the next segment of our meeting. Dave, why don't you come on up. After his 10-minute presentation and those comments from Mr. McDonald, I'll open the movement for testimony. As indicated in the public announcement, I ask that you please limit your comments to five If you expect that your testimony will exceed five minutes, please summarize the most important points and submit a written copy of your testimony for the record. And if you do that, both the oral portion of your testimony and the written formal submission, will both be included in the record. I ask that if you have any questions, you direct them to me. Cross-examination of speakers in attendance is not allowed. I do, however, reserve the right to ask questions for clarification. Proceedings of the

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hearing will be recorded verbatium. Copies of the transcript $\mathfrak m$ be purchased from the court reporter, Pam. Mr. Pritchard --

OPENING STATEMENT

MR. PRITCHARD: Just like to briefly

describe the applicants' proposed project. The purpose of the project is to develop the Endicott oil and gas reservoir, which our best quess at the reserves is something over 300 million barrels of oil. The development is located two to three miles off the Sag River Delta about 15 miles northeast of Prudhoe Bay in relatively shallow water. The water depth throughout the project area is less than 14 feet, and I don't think the area we're looking at the maximum water depth is about 10 feet, and over much of the area the The reservoir underlies State lea water depth is a mere 4 feet. Sohio is a major lease holder and is the operator on behalf of the other participants in the venture. The other major leasehoders are: Arco, Amoco, Union, Exxon and the three Native regional corporations: Cook Inlet, Nana and boyle: The current project status is that preliminary engineering, which was started at about the same time the DEIS was started, is nearing completion. This will be followed by preparation of a definitive project cost estimate and also by the start of detailed engineering. Our current objective is to get ourselves in a position where we can take the decision on whether to proceed with the project or not by about fall of this year. order to be in the position to take that decision, we will need by

that time to have received all our major permits.

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We've said before

that we regard this project as economically marginal, and, I guess, we still see it that way, and at this time it's tough to call which way the development decision might fall. As you can see, the engineering has been progressing at the same time as the DEIS has been moving forward, and as a result of the engineering work, we've made some design refinements, which I'd like to convey to you this evening.

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(TURNS ON SLIDE PROJECTOR)

The refinements that have been made are all within the scope of the project that's addressed of the The overall project scoped is best seen by the general Starting offshore, we have two gravel islands. location map. main production island to the west and the satellite drilling island Both of these islands have wells, but the main producto the east. tion island, in addition, has the production facilities as well as such ancillary facilities as accomodation camps. The main production island also includes a seawater intake, which we would use to draw water from the Beaufort Sea to water flood the reservoir. islands are connected to each other and to the mainland by a series of causeways. These are gravel causeways. These causeways one is to make the islands accessible year-round by two functions: road, which is excellent from the point of view of operational reliability. As a spinoff, this would practically eliminate the need to use helicopters or air cushion vehicles for supporting the operation of the project. It would also eliminate the use, or

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practically eliminate the use of boats during the operation pha although we would plan on sealifting the modularized production facilities up by barge directly to the main production islands. The second function of the causeway is to convey the pipelines which connect the islands and which connect the processing facilities on the main production islands to the sales points. point where the pipeline and the road come ashore, they follow an area of relatively high ground between the west fork and the east fork of the Sagavanirktok River. In this area, the pipeline and the road are separated by distances of between 50 and 150 feet until they reach existing Prudhoe Bay Drill Site 9, where the pipeline and the road diverge. The road joins up with the existing Prudhoe Bay unit road network, and the oil pipeline follows exist of Prudhoe Bay unit rights of way to Pump Station Number 1 at the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. The Sales Gas Pipeline, which would be built if and when the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System is built, would also follow existing rights of way up to the site We would probably for the future Alaska Gas Conditioning Facility. need a new bridge across the River at this point because Put the existing bridge does not have any additional capacity. recall that previous maps have shown a major construction camp or About midway MCC occupying a 50 acre site in about this area. We have since relocated that between the landfall and drill site 9. MCC to the main production islands, and consequently, we no longer

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need that 50 acre pad in that area there.

Our requirements in the

You may

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Delta are now limited to a site occupying approximately 15 acres that's marked "Onshore Disposal Pit and Construction Pad." 15 acres, approximately 5 acres would be for a pit for disposing of drilling mud and cuttings that were contaminated. We would plan on disposing of the majority of the mud and cuttings offshore, but those that were too contaminated to dispose of offshore or those that were contaminated at all, we would dispose of in the onshore The remaining 10 acres of the 15 acres would constitute a combination of a cold storage pad and a construction support pad. The gravel for the project would be obtained from pits. a pit known as "Gravel Site 1" which is located just south of the double S in the word "crossing." We are also about to do some geotechnical borings to look at two additional pads, one by the site marked "Onshore Disposal Pit and Construction Pad" and the the other one approximately two miles northeast of that location. The geotechnical borings will determine whether these two pits are feasible as gravel sources. Now that we no longer have the main construction camp in the Delta area, we see a requirement for a 250man camp for gravel operations that would be located within the confines of one of the gravel pits and would be temporary and would be removed at the close of gravel operations. When the DEIS was started we were asked to identify locations for the causeway on the islands, and at that time we were unable to do so. some work to do on reservoir definition, bathymetry drilling and so on, but we did commit to locate the islands and the causeway within

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a box in a corridor area. This next slide takes a close-up loo at the islands and the causeway. You'll notice that they are within the boxes and the corridor respectively. You'll probably notice that the causeway now has a curved shape to it, whereas previously it was a series of straight lines. The reason for the curve configuration is that during the engineering phase we became concerned that there was a V where the two causeways joined that would act to focus wave forces. And this concern was eliminated by this gentle curve configuration. You may also notice that previously the layout of the main production island had the water flood intake attached which was connected to the seaward end of the We now have the seawater intake island by a 475 foot causeway. actually located on the main production island itself, and just shore from that we show a breakwater to protect the seawater int...e In this layout number 1, that breakwater would be formed by reshaping the existing expiration islands, Endeavor Islands. In layout number 2, which is the next slide and you've got to look real closely to see the difference between the two, the main pro-18 duction island is approximately 1,000 feet to the southeast of the 19 previous location and has a new breakwater instead of using Endeavor 20 Island as a breakwater. In the DEIS it said that up to a 100 wells 21 would be drilled from each island for a total of 200. 22 23 sharpened our pencil a little bit on that, and we have now identified a need for only 120 wells, which is approximately a 40 percent 24

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Taking a closer look at the main production islands and

just quickly running over the configuration of the things that you see there, north is shown that way. We have the drilling area over here for 70 of the 120 wells. Next to that is located the process These would be unloaded directly from barges which facilities. would dock in this area, and the dredging that is required would be on this side of the islands. Here's the main construction camp, and right next to that the base operations camp. The water flood intake is located on the seaward end of the island, actually in the island itself, and just offshore from that you see the breakwater, be it a new breakwater or the reshaped Endeavor Islands. That structure joining the two is a bridge which we would probably put in so that we could get access back and forward between the two. center of the island there's what looks like an open space. don't have any need to put any facilities there. So, to save gravel we felt that we might as well just leave it open. It also happens to be an ideal spot to locate the flare. Moving onto the satellite drilling islands, this looks pretty much the same configuration as you've seen before only smaller, and that's because of the reduction of the number of wells on it, from 100 wells to 50 wells. Finally, I'd like to just briefly address the project schedule. taken after the DEIS. We've made some footnotes on it for clarifi-The design work that I mentioned is on the top line, we're in that right now. If the project proceeds, we would start with gravel work late this year and that would go on through the summer We do identify a need for a small amount of gravel work

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1	in the summer of 1987, that would be primarily in connection wi
2	the causeway. Module construction taking place in the lower 48 is
3	the next line, and then the North Slope facility module construction
4	that would be tying in the modules that had been moved up there.
5	But the major part of that work will go on between the middle of '87
6	and the middle of '88 since the majority of the modules would be
7	sealifted up in 1987. Pipeline construction is shown starting in
8	late 1986 and going through the summer of 1987, and I'd like to
9	point out that the period of pipeline construction in the Delta area
10	does not coincide with gravel work in that area. Finally, we have
11	drilling which starts pretty much as soon as the islands are
12	completed, that's in the middle of '86. And the final line is shown
13	as "Future Increment Design and Construction." That was a line
14	that found its way onto the schedule. When we started out with unis
15	work, we weren't really sure how many increments we were going to
16	build this project with. Since then, we've decided to put in pretty
17	much everything at one time ready for the 1988 start up, and as a
18	result, the only future increment that we have identified is
19	installation of the gas pipeline, whose timing would tie in with
20	the construction of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System.
21	That concludes my presentation.
22	LTC SAAGE: Thank you Dave. At this

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time I'd like to ask Bob McDonald to come up, and he will address the impacts of the proposed alternative as well as describing the other identified alternatives and their impacts as well.



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OPENING STATEMENT

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MR. MCDONALD: Thank you, Colonel.

What I'm basically going to do as the Colonel indicated is to summarize environmental differences between the major alternatives that we looked at. As you know, NEPA requires full evaulation of all the major alternatives that are analyzed. What we've also done tonight too is to give you a small handout. You may want to browse through this handout as I'm going through my presentation because it does include an overview of the environmental impacts associated with the various project alternatives. What I'd like to do tonight is concentrate on the major alternatives that we looked at in EIS because of the time limitations that we have this evening. For the draft EIS, we looked at three major categories of alternatives. And the first category consisted of different item configurations.

(SLIDE PROJECTOR IS TURNED ON)

just to make sure everybody is aware of the various alternatives that we looked at. Dave Pritchard has already talked about the proposed action which is, basically, the two-island configuration. The next one that we looked at was the three-island configuration. Here, again, we're looking at a solid-filled causeway extending up from the Delta and then joined by another causeway out from the central production island out to satellite islands. And then the last island configuration that we looked at was a single island, basically, where you would have just one island which would have all

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the facilities on the island itself. So, that was the first ma category of alternatives that we looked at. The second category that we looked at dealt with different types of causeway alterna-There we looked at two alternatives. tives. The first was a We have a diagram of that. breached causeway alternative. Basically, what you're looking at in a breached causeway alternative We looked at two breaches in a solid-filled causeway. What this basically was was two 46-foot breaches located primarily to help facilitate fish passage. And that was the first major causeway that we looked at. Obviously, the next causeway was that of no causeway where you would not have any causeway out to the islands themselves and it would be joined by buried subsea pipe-In the last category of major alternatives consisted of no-action alternative itself. Whereby you would have no projects and would not have any developments with the Endicott Development Project. We also looked at many component options. These options consisted of specific types of project components which could be applied to any alternatives which were analyzed. In the EIS itself we looked at approximately 25 different component options ranging from location of construction camps to options for onshore disposal of mud and drilling cuttings. Table III of the DEIS, in summary. pretty much lays out all the various types of component options, but tonight we won't spend too much time addressing those component As far as the comparative summary, five, ten minutes doesn't allow us a lot of time, but I will try to provide just a

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general overview of the major alternatives. And in the document that you have, we have reproduced the actual summary out of the EIS. So, you might want to kind of browse along with me as I try to describe some of the differences of those various alternatives. What I'm going to do basically tonight is talk about three disciplines where there was a difference in the environmental impacts. disciplines that were affected by the major alternatives consisted of physical and chemical oceanography, risk analysis, and The main reasons these disciplines were fish and marine systems. affected was primarily due to the fact that you're looking at different offshore project features. So, as far as the first one, physical and chemical oceanography, one of the things that obviously was concerned was what impact would the construction of the causeway have on the physical and chemical oceanography resources in the area. And we basically concluded that the construction of the causeway would change the near shore circulation and the water quality, including temperatures, salinity (INDISCERNIBLE) And the area that was affected, obviously, would be dependent upon the various causeway configuration and also on the wind conditions. What we did is look at a worse case consideration with the proposed action and a worse case consideration where we looked at all wind An area of approximately 15,000 acres would be affected conditions. by the causeway. This would compare with the breached causeway where you would have some circulation as a result of the breach, but it was felt like that the breach would not significantly reduce

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this area that was affected that greatly. And then as far as t 1 2 no causeway, obviously, if you have no causeway, the existing physical and chemical oceanographic conditions would not be changed As far as risk analysis is concerned, any if you had a no causeway. two observations I would like to make. As far as the probablity of 5 6 an oil spill or rupture, we found out the probablity is basically 7 the same for all the alternatives. And based on the historic statistics that we looked at, we concluded that it would be approx-8 9 imately six to 14 oil spills in any given year, but the spills would 10 The second major point on risk analysis be less than 100 barrels. 11 is that of trajectory. What would happen to an oil spill if you had an oil spill? Where would it go? Would it hit the coastal 12 13 area? Would it hit Howe Island, or what would it do to the boul ~~ 14 Some of the basic conclusions that we came up with was that 15 the risk of an environmental impact on the coastal area is about 16 two times greater with a no-causeway alternative than with the 17 The risk of an environmental impact on Howe proposed action. 18 Island was about five times greater with a no-causeway alternative 19 than the the proposed action, and then the risk of an oil spill 20 traversing the boulder patch, is equivalent under all the alter-21 Basically, one of the summaries that you can make with 22 risk analysis is that the causeway in itself under certain wind 2**3** conditions, would help to restrict the movement of an oil spill. 24

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As far as the fish and marine systems, I'd like to make three obser-

The construction of the island and the causeway,



obviously, would impact the ocean bottom, and with the proposed 1 action you would remove, approximately, about 290 acres of fish and 2 benthic habitat as compared to about 100 acres for the no-causeway 3 alternative, because with the no-causeway alternative, you still would have the islands that would have to be constructed and you 5 would have some dredging associated with the subsea pipeline. 6 causeway, as we indicated earlier in our discussion on water 7 quality, would change the temperature, salinity and the currents. 8 But our study results basically indicated that the causeway would 9 not greatly alter the distribution of the major migratory fisheries 10 population. However, if fish movement would be affected by con-11 struction of a causeway, the breached causeway alternative would 12 help facilitate the passage of fish movement. The no-action alter-13 native, obviously, would eliminate any potential alternation of fish 14 movement or habitat utilization patterns in the area. 15 major area of concern that was brought forward in the scoping 16 sessions and we spent a lot of time on, dealt with what would be the 17 effects of the disposal of drilling muds and cuttings. 18 19 lot of analysis, but I'd like to try to summarize some of the pertinent ones. As far as the boulder patch, and that was an area 20 that a lot of people were concerned about as far as the sensitivity 21 22 of the boulder patch, what we concluded was that the magnitude and deposition by the boulder patch would vary with each of the alter-23 24 And for the proposed action we would be looking at

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approximately 390 acres, or two-hundredths of a percent of the

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1 boulder patch would receive more than .01 millimeters of deposi 2 The no causeway would affect, approximately, 1400 acres of the boulder patch. Again, I want to reemphasize what this .01 milli-3 4 meter represents. That represents far less than the natural deposition that is occurring in the project area at this point in 5 The proposed action would also have numerous impacts on all 6 the remaining disciplines that I have not talked about, but, 7 8 basically, what we've concluded was that the impacts would be 9 similar for all the alternatives, for those disciplines. 10 not going to go into detail for those same things. 11 listed in the EIS and in the summary. What we want to do is talk a little bit about one of the major component options which received 12 13 a lot of attention in the EIS.

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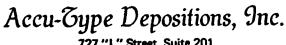
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(WEST DOCK PIPELINE ROUTE SLIDE IS PUT UP)

This was a component option to the Sag Delta Pipeline Route, and, basically, what would happen here is that you would have a subsea pipeline going from your production islands over to West Dock. This would be a 17-mile subsea pipeline. You still would have the access road in the Delta. It follows the corridor in here. What this would do would be to primarily disrupt the bottom habitat in an area of about 17 miles long and could possibly increase the risk of a pipeline failure associated with that particular alternative. Like I mentioned earlier, the onshore construction is still, basically, following the same route in the Sag Delta. The onshore construction over here in the West Dock





area would follow existing routes, so, you would not have a lot of disturbance of the habitat in that particular area or impede In summary, I'd like to caribou traffic to a certain extent. basically explain how we approached the alternatives, as far as treating the alternatives in the EIS. In Chapter 4 we present detailed analysis for the proposed action, and then what we did is we followed that detailed analysis of the proposed action with the When the impact of the subseanalysis of each of the alternatives. quent alternative was the same as the proposed action, we did not We just, basically, refer back to the proposed action. repeat that. We did that primarily to save text and try to keep the document Table 411 of the EIS summarized that relationship down in size. and provides a guide as to how we tried to treat those various Colonel, that's basically a summary of the major alternatives. environmental impacts associated with the alternatives that we looked at.

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LTC SAAGE: Thank you, Bob. At this time we're going to take about a 10-minute break while I get the cards organized and sorted out, and then we'll begin taking testimony. So, I'd ask that anyone who has filled out a card, please, if you just sort of bring it up and set it on the table. Thank you

(OFF RECORD)

(ON RECORD)

LTC SAAGE: The person who indicates on the card that he wished to speak, that's Mr. Fred Wagner from

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So, after he completes his testimony, I'll give you one chance if anyone out there decides they wish to enter anything in the record. Mr. Wagner

> MR. WAGNER: Thank you.

LTC SAAGE: Start off by stating your

name and your affiliation, please.

TESTIMONY BY

FRED WAGNER

MR. WAGNER: My name is Fred Wagner and I work for Sohio Alaska Petroleum Company, and I'm here tonight representing Sohio Alaska Petroleum Company and the other Endicott lease owners. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for proposed Endicott development is our intention to submit written comments on the DEIS prior to the close of the comment period of March 19, 1984. The intention of this presentation is to discuss some of Sohio's key concerns. In general, we believe the DEIS is a good document. It supports our contention that the proposed alternative can be executed without significant impact to the environment. We are concerned that the summary of the DEIS alleges that the analysis of the proposed action is subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the analysis of the alternatives. This allegation is unsubstantiated and not supported by the text; as such it must be taken as a subjective opinion rather than as a statement of fact. Many agencies have asked us for cost data on the project and its alternatives.

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is so the responsible agencies can get an idea of the additional cost burdens that might be imposed on the project if alternatives were to be adopted that are perceived to have less environmental impact than the preferred case. We shall be submitting such cost data with our DEIS comments and have already made such cost data available to a large number of the agencies. You will find that the additional costs of the various alternatives are large in absolute terms, each being multimillion dollar incremental propo-We would caution against coming to the conclusion that the additional costs are small in comparison to the total project cost of about \$2 billion. Again, it should be remembered that the project is regarded as economically marginal, and project costs will be a major factor behind the applicants' development decision. One alternative that is addressed in the DEIS is the possibility of seasonal drilling restrictions. Frankly, it is difficult to imagine that this development project would be feasible with this type of restriction. We recognize that one of the more controversial aspects of this project is the causeway, and it is suggested that adverse impacts of the causeway may be mitigated by various degrees We do not see the impacts of a continuous filled of breaching. causeway as being significant, and consequently, do not see the mitigative value of a breach. We certainly do not appreciate the basis for two breaches, premised on one being active while the other is being cleaned. Finally, we will be confirming the current design basis by supplying documentation with our written comments.

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Sohio representing the working interest owners for the proposed 1 2 Endicott development wish to thank the Corps for this opportunity 3 to comment. LTC SAAGE: Thank you, Mr. Wagner. 4 That's the end of my stack of cards. Now, is there anyone else who 5 would care to speak? (NO ANSWER) 7 LTC SAAGE: Last chance. 8 (NO ANSWER) 9 LTC SAAGE: Mr. Wagner, I thank you 10 for your input. I'd like to thank everyone for coming out tonight. 11 I hope we were able to provide some information to you anyway. I'm 12 assuming all of you who are too shy to speak tonight are planning 13 to send to us the fruits of your labor and thought between now a... 14 the 19th of March so we have full benefit of your experience and 15 knowledge in this area. We are actively seeking informed input. 16

(OFF RECORD)

So, if anyone has anything to offer, please do, we're looking for

it. I'd like to thank you very much, again, for coming, and this

* * * END OF PROCEEDINGS * * *

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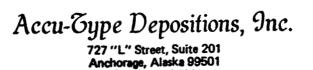
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concludes the meeting.

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CERTIFICATE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
) ss.
STATE OF ALASKA)

I, Linda McHenry, Notary Public in and for the state of Alaska, residing in Anchorage, Alaska, and Stenograph Court Reporter for Accu-Type Depositions, do hereby certify:

That the annexed and foregoing pages numbered 3 through 22 contain a full, true and correct transcript of proceedings of the public hearing for the Endicott Development Project held at the hour of 7:30 P.M. in Anchorage, Alaska, on the 5th day of March, 1984, as transcribed by me to the best of my knowledge and ability;

That the original transcript has been retained by Accu-Type Depositions for the purpose of filing the same with the Department of the Army, U.S. Army Engineer District, Alaska, Corps of Engineers, Pouch 898, Anchorage, Alaska, as required by law.

I am not a relative, or employee, or attorney, or counsel to any of the parties, nor am I financially interested in this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 26th day of March, 1984.



LINDA MCHENRY
NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR ALASKA
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 2/28/88

Accu-Type Depositions, Inc.

